## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

# Interesting News from India.

LUCKNOW ABOUT TO BE RELIEVED.

ADVANCE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL

Pinancial Crisis still Raging at Hamburg.

The Royal Mail steamship Persis, Captain Jackine, hem Liverpool at about 3:30 on the afarmoon of the 12th of December, arrived here at about 9:30 on Friday morning, Dec. 25.

The steamship City of Baltimere would not leave Liverpool on the lots of December, so that the first weesel of that hire to leave Liverpool would be the

Emgaroo, on the 13th of January.

The steams hip Ariel arrived at Southampton on the merning of the 12th.

# THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Press Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Des. 11, 1857. The financial crisis progresses on its Continenta! sour. At Hamburg all the pallistive measures prove pravailing, about fifty houses there having already gone to the wall, while there is yet no prospect of an batement of the pressure. The commerce of all the three Scandavian kingdoms is jeoparded, and serious doubts are arising as to the stability of the Danish Bank, compromised by the failure of H. Postoppidan, Danish Consul General at Hamburg. The effects of the Hansestic calamity have extended to several Prossian houses in the Baltin sesperts and to Warsaw. Berlin, St. Petersburg and Switzer and are the next to be drawn into the whirlpool. Vienna, on the other hand, and Paris remain remarkably firm, though it is hardly to be expected that they should finally escape the disaster. Until pow, bowever, the results of the American breakdown were purely commercial, but we begin to see khewise the political results coming nearer. As re-gards England, Chartism, which we were taught to regard as a corpse, shows symptoms of life, and its ritality has been now officially recognized by the middle classes, formerly so hostile to the Chartist bocy. A solemn compromise has been made be-tween the leading men of the middle classes and working population, extending exclusively to political action as regards thereform of Parhament, including extension of suffrage to every rate-payer, callot, triennis! Parliaments, and the abolition of the property qualification for the members of Parliament. Henceforth we shall see Ernest Jones and Roebuck on the same platform and on equal terms. No more Chartistic obstructions to middle-class meetings, nor abuses of the "mob" by the educated classes, who, during the last years, were scarcely able to hold open meetings—as, for instance, the deceased Administrative Reform Association—for fear of being menced by an intruding Chartist majority, which, without regard to the special object of the assembled

middle classes, used to seze the opportunity for carry-ing resolutions affirming the principles of the Char-ter. This opposition between the middle classes and Chartists, and the violence of the latter, tells suffi-

ciently well why all the meetings of the last few

years were packed, and became somewhat disrepuble, especially in the large centers of populati

Now, however, the alliance has been signed, and it is comented by the desire of the middle classes to

conciliate the operatives, who, during the next three months, will be thrown out of work, an easy prey to political agitation. The prospective stop-page of the manufactories of Lancushire and York-

page of the manufactories of Lancushire and York-ahire, is likewise the only reason why Lord Palmer-ston has consented to reconsider the Reform our or 1832 and the importance of the movement, and the

extent of suffering during the coming month, is to

decide the extension of the franchise and the concessions of the aristocracy; siace it is well known that

the landed interest gives way only as far as it is com

The Emperor of France is much disappointed by this turn of English home policy. The question of reform cannot be debated in England without a great influence on France, where, for the last four years, political questions have been shelved and precedence given to questions of material interest. Louis Naposeon fears lest a sudden turn of the nation's mind should take place, and while even the events in Belgium and Sardinis were alarming to him, he gets now at once all the influence of England thrown into the scale of political agitation. ides, the state of France is not at all reassuring. The manufacturers of Paris are still at full work preparing all these small and elegant articles which, about New-Year's day; but, with the beginning of the year, the operatives will be thrown out of work; and at Lyons they are already as badly off as at Preston and Manchester. The French papers are not allowed to mention this fact; still it transpires, and the signs of political agitation are manifesting themselves at Paris. The Emperor had to suspend the issue of the journal La Presse for two months, en account of a revolutionary article by Mr. Peyrot; and thus to expose his ewn weakness, and the gen-eral feeling of dutrust in commercial speculation, carries the verestile French straigut back to politics.

As regards India, the news is still gloomy. The English have a national insurrection to put down in Oude. It is now a regular war, not a mu my, and it is very doubtful whether Havelock and Outram will be able to hold out till Greathead or Sir Colin Campbell himself can relieve them. Parliament, in the meen time, shows Mr. Vermon Smita up, and exposes all the blunders of Government during the recess in respect to the transport of troops. No real business, however, is dispatched. The Bank indemnity bill will pass within a few days, and the members will return to their homes for Christmas without having done anything. Not over one new Committee is appointed for inquiring into the Bank Charter. Everything is adjourned to the omnous February of 1858. That past, the Congress of Paris will neet sgain to consider and to settle the question of the Principalities.

tion of the Principalities.

The first steps for the emancipation of the seris The first sleps for the emancipation of the seris in Russia are soon to be published. They include the following two great principles: 1. Freedom of Marriage. No serf can be forced in future to marry against his will or prevented from marrying according to his own desire. 2. No serf can be transferred from one village to another against his will. The remainder of the ukase is less important. These we points, however, are sufficient to recognize his rights as man. It is likewise rumored that the power of chastising the serf will be circumscribed, though not at once entirely taken out of the hands of the

#### INDIA.

The details of the Indian news to the 31st of October—telegraphich dispatches of which were received per Adriatio—are published in the English papers. They add but little to our previous knowledge. So completely was the force at Lucknow beleaguered that the only message received from there for weeks was written on a piece of paper three laches square, and most adroitly

Sir James Outram's force had been terribly reduced, and the total number in the Residency was supposed to be not more than 1,400, beside women, children, and wounded. There were, beside, about 800 men with a great array of camp followers at Alumbagh, believed to be without the means of communicating with those at Lucknow.

The strength of the enemy around Lucknow was astimated at 70 000, but it was nevertheless considered certain that the garriero could hold out til the loth of November, before which time Sir Colin Campbell would be before Lucknow with an army of 4 000 men, including his own Highland brigade, 800 cavelry, and a very heavy train or artilery.

a very heavy train of artillery.

It is stated that during the sings of Delhi the Sepoys took all the wounded Europeans they could eath, and burned them alice. The charred bodies, the do stakes, were found by the stermers with the

Queen's buttons still recognizable.

Troops were pouring into India at the rate of two thousand a week. The celebrated cupper ship Champion of the Seas was off Calcutts, and would probably reach there on the 2d November, after a passage of

The Me of the King of Delhi was to be spered—the effect who arrested him having given a pledge to

Col. Greathead's column had reached Camppore The money market at Calcutta was considerably carier. Enchange 2/21. Freights were well sustained.

LATER.

LATER.

The regular semi-monthly mail steamer arrived at Trieste on the 11th of December, with dates from Calcuts to the 11th, and Bombay to the 17th November.

Lacknow still held out, although no communication had been had with the besieged. Heavy fighting and slaughter is said to have occurred.

The column hitherto under command of Greathead had been increased to 5,000 strong at Oswnpore, and on the 3d of November, under command of Brigadier Grant, it reached Alumbagh only three miles from Lucknow, and there awaited the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawappre on the 3d of November, and crossed the Ganges on the 9th at the head of 5,000 men, en route for Lucknow. These figures are taken from the Government dispatches. The Times's correspondent believes Sir Colin Campbell's force was about 1,500 men.

Another action had been frught with the Dinapore mutineers. They were driven from a strong position, but with a heavy loss to the British, Col. Powell being.

mutineers. They were driven from a strong position, but with a heavy loss to the British, Col. Powell being among the billed.

Various other successful encounters with the muti-

Accounts from Saugur and Jubbulpore were unsatisfactory. Assistance was earnestly called for, and a column had been sert to the relief.

Nena Sabib was believed to be in command of the

rebels before Lucknow.

The Dinapore and Gwallor mutineers were making for Oude.

One of the some of the King of Delhi is said to have escaped from the civil charge in which he was

placed.

No fresh outbreaks are reported, and the rebellion is represented as subsiding throughout the country.

At Calcutta Sterling Exchange was quoted at 2/21, and at Rombay at 2/21, 21.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From The London Daily News, Dec 12.

The news from India is better than the most satisfance can have expected. On the 18th of October Brigadier Grant overtook Col. Greathed and assumed the command of the column under that officer, which, augment d by Grant's force, amounted to 3,500 men. After besting the enemy at Kanouj on the 23d, Grant and Greathed reached Cawapors on the 26th, where they received a further accession to their numbers. Being now 5,000 strong they crossed the Ganges on the 36th, and on the 3d of November resched Alumbagh, where they halted to swait the joining of the Commander in-Chef. Sir Colin Campbell, as we knew before, left Calcutta on the 27th of October; he reached Cawapore en the 3d or 4th of November, and crossed the Genges on the 9th, with 5,000 men of all arms, to advance upon Lucknow. Gen. Windham was left in command of the reserve at Cawapore. What numbers he had with him is not mentioned. We know, however, that the Dinapore mutineers, who had crossed the Ganges, and were threatening the left flanks of the English detachments advancing in succession on Cawapore, had been driven from their position in advance of Futchpore, after a severely contested action in which Col. Powell, the officer in command of the British, fell. After the action, a portion of the naval brigade, which formed part of the force under Col. Powell, found it expecient to fall back on Futtehpore; but the infantry pushed on and reached Cawapore on the 2d of November. It has already been menticized that the enemy's forces to the northwest of Cawapore had been dispersed by Brigadier Grant's column on its advance. The reserve at Cawapore he regarded as secure from any serious attack. On the 12th or 13th of November the British troops at Alumbagh would an ourt to upward of 10,000 men, a firect to which it was impossible that the 50,000 native soldiers—mast of them the very Indifferently disciplined troops of the Oude Zemindara—could oppose any effective resistance. The force under Sir Colin Campbell THE LATEST NEWS. any effective resistance. The force under Sir Colin Campbell would be nearly double the number of what was stated by Sir James Outran to be necessary for the relief of the residency. It would be sufficient not only to effect this purpose, but to keep permanent hold of Onde. The time for which it had been intimated the garrison of the Residency could hold out would indeed have been passed by a couple of cays before the Commander in Chief could come up; but as the arrival of Grant's column at Alumbagn would have been an nounced—if by no other means—by a royal salute, as on the previous occasion, the garrison would have been encouraged to prolong their defense,—ad to, abstring from any desperate alternative to surred det. The only set of nagalase these successes is the continuance of disturbances, the work of predatory tribes and inconsiderable chiefs, will be suppressed as soon as government is reorganized.

Honor to whom hence is due. Sir Colin Campbell, as was expected by all who know him, has "let no grass grow at his beels." We speak not only of his own "double quick" march to Cawpore, but of the nontagious influence of his promptitude, which has enabled him, with very defective means of transport, to push on 6,500 men to Cawpore by the beginning of November. The energy and prompitude of Sir John Lawrence, and the officers who have cooperated with him in the west of Indis, had been equally admirable. That immediately after the fall of Delhi such a large proportion of the assailing force should have been detached in time to reach Cawpore—after several band contested actions by the way—before the end of October, proves that our officers in command

saveral hard contested actions by the way-before the several hard contested actions by the way—settle the end of October, proves that our officers in command in that district are men who know the value of time—the first great requisite of commanders. Nor are the heavery and minitary skill of the English leaders in Judia roots remarkable than their condition leaders in

beavery and military skill of the English leaders is India more remarkable than their cordial cooperation and appreciation of each other's merits. It is delightful to read the frank, hearty, soldierly expression of entire mutual confidence in the first telegraphic communications of Sir Colin Campbell and Havelock. Sir Colin telegraphed on the 19th of August:

"Tre sustained energy, promptitude, and vig rous action by which your whole proceedings save been marked during the late difficult operations, deserve the highest praise, and it will be a most agreeable duty to me to make known to his lordship the Governor General the sense I entertain of the able manner in which you have earlied out the instructions of Sir Parriek Grant. I beg you to express to the officers and men of the different corres under your command the price and satisfaction I have experienced in reading your reports of the intrepid valor they have displayed upon every occasion they have concentred the vastly seperier numbers of the energy, and how nobly they have maintained those quantities for which British soldiers have ever been distinguished—high courage and endurance. I entirely because in the view you have taken of your position in your triggraph of the 6th instant from Mungulwar, and of, all the reasons which influenced you to defer, for the present, active operations. I exteem myself most fortunate in having the benefit of your assistance, and that I should find you in the important situation in which you are placed at the moment."

Gen. Havelock's response, dispatched on the 21st of August, was conceived in the same generous and confiding spirit:

"I cannot express the gratification with which I have perused your Excellency's telegram of the '0th instant, which has just reached me. The appropriation of my operations and views, conveyed to the by to distinguished a so diet more than repays me for the labors and responsibilities of two ardious campaign, undertaken, of recessity at a most unproprious season. My soldiers will as highly and

solders will as highly and deeply value your Excellency's approbation."

There is something glorious in this natural free masonry by which real soldiers recognize each other the moment they come in contact—even though it be at the opposite ends of a long electric wire. Coint Campbell is sincerity itself, and the little demonstrative though profoundly feeling Havelock is unapt to give vent to his emotions in words. These men mean what they say; and in their sentiments of protherhood all their leading brothers in arms participate. Their what they say; and in their sentiments of protherhood all their leading brothers in arms participate. Their relations to each other are akin to those which we find depicted in the correspondence of Arthur Wellesley, John Malcolm and Thomas Munro, during the glorious campaigns of the Decean, and afford a guaranty that the struggle of 1857 commenced under such dissertous might determine the page of the future historian with well-feught fields, worthy to take rapk with Assaye. Gallant soldiers have already been stricken down—the Lawrences, Nellis, Nicholsons, and Salkeids; but their places have been taken by the Grants, Greatheds, and Windhams; and should these—which God forbid—fall in their turn, there are among those who follow them in their turn, there are among those who follow them "a thousand good as they" to step forward to the front and fill up the gaps.

# CHINA.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 30th of Octo-ber. Preparations were being made for the assault on Canton. The British and French Ministers were at Horg Kork.

The expedition to the North had been apparently

The expedition to the North had been apparently abasdoned.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "The last efficial accounts from Shanghai announce that the Chinese Government has demanded of the Rassian Government the immediate exacustion of the Chinese territory, of which that power had taken possession on the banks of the river Amoor."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the Bank In-demnity bill was read a first time without debate, the measure having been passed in the House of Commons on the same evening without a division. On the 10th, in the Lords, the bill was read a second time.

second time.

Lord Clarendon, in reply to an inquiry, described the measures taken by the Government of Petu to aroust the murderers of Mr. Sullivan, the Reitleh M neleter there, and expressed satisfaction with the conduct pursued.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hardlam gave no-tice that he should, after the Holidays, move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between joint stock banks and other joint stock companies in respect to the liability of their shareholders.

their shareholders.
Lord John Russell asked, and after some debate ebtained, leave to bring in a bill to after the oath of abjuration by omitting the words "On the true faith of a Christian," thereby enabling Jews to take the

abjuration by omitting the word of a Christian," thereby enabling Jews to take the ceth and sit in Parliament.

On Friday, the 11th, the Bank Indemnity bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Shaftesbury called attention to, and questioned the Government on, the subject of the French neckeme of immigration for free negroes.

Lord Clarendon gave it as his belief that the French plan had unquestionably a tendancy to revive the slave trade, but stated that the strongest assurances had been received from the French Government that they had to such intention; indeed, it was their ultimate design to abandon the system.

In the Commons Mr. Vernon Smith announced that the King of Delhi had been promised that his life should be spared, as under no other circumstances could his capture have been effected.

The Chancellor of the Exylequer announced the intentior of Government to as the House for a vote of £5 000 to enable Dr. Livingstone to procedute his African discoveries.

can discoveries.

The Chanceller then moved for a Select Comp. The Chanceller then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operations of the Bank Act of 1844, and of the Bank Act of Scotland and Ireland of 1845; and that the Committee be instructed to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and to investigate how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand.

Mr. Dispall conceed the motion

mend.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion, and moved, as an amerdment, that no further inquiry into the bank act After considerable debate the amendment was rejected by 117 to 295, and the original motion was

agreed to.

Lerd Palmers'on stated that the House would meet on the 12th, (the day the steamer sailed,) to receive the Royal Assent to the indemnity bill, and he then proposed to adjourn till the 4th of February. He also stated that General Havelock's annuity bill should be withdrawn, and another substituted after the holidays, continuing the annuity to the General's son.

The American ship Lone Star, bound from Maulmain to Queenstown, foundered at sea. The crew

main to Queenstown, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

The Leviathan had only been moved a few inches since the departure of the Adriatic, owing to the giving way of the mooring tackle. It was feared, as the vessel had reached a slighter incline, that her progress would be even slower than it had been.

An Embassador had arrived in Ergland from Holland to demand officially, for the Prince of Orange the hard of the Princess Alice.

A large meeting had been held in London to consider the subject of the Government of India, and resolutions were adopted in favor of assumption of supreme authority by the British Government.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

On Wednesday, Doc. 9, The London Times says that at the Bark of Ergland the applications for money were less than on any day for a long time past, and in the open discount market there was a proportionate tendency to relaxation. On the Stock Exchange there was no alteration in the rate for leans, and the funds closed steadily at a slight advance for the opening, the transfer books having been closed until after the payment of the January dividends.

The orly failure announced during toe day was that of a dealer on the Stock Exchange for an insignificant amount.

amount.
The late failures in Newcastle-on-Type comprise
Kirkup & Co., shipbuilders; W. R. Irwin, iron merchart; G. Hunter, provision dealer; and Aydon &

At a meeting in London of the Trust and Loan

At a meeting in London of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent for the past half year was declared.

On Thursday, the 10th, there was a rather increased demand at the Bank. In the discount market, the heat paper was negotiated at abour 9½ per cent. On the Stock Exchange, the funds were buoyant, and advanced ½ per cent during the day. The supply of morey was abundant at 5 per cent for short loans.

The ship Essex arrived from Australia with £421,020 sterling in gold.

The ship fact arrived from Australia with £11,000 sterling in gold.

At Hamburg, little or no improvement had taken place under the practical operations of the new Discount Bank. Large ergagements of silver for that city certinued to be made in Lordon. More failures had taken place there, and the amount of the bills protested since the commencement of the crisis was estimated at from 140,000,000 to 145,000,000.

estimated at from 140,000,000 to 145,000,000.
Or Fridey the 11th, Consols were buoyant at a still further improvement. The official closing quotation for the account was 91,2091. Bating a Circular gives a quotation for money at 92,2012, alineugh the books were closed. The same authority calls the value of Bar Silver 5/22. Dollars 5/02. American Eagle-76.21.

6.21.
The City article in The Times of the 12th says, "the demand for morey is gradually cimit ishing, and a belief is entertained that when a reduction of the back rate is commenced, the downward movement will be rapid. Gold was daily flowing into the bank in large runs. The returns for the week ending Dec. 9, show

an ircrease in the bullion of £703,022, the amoun held being £8 069 489. The steppage of the Worcester Bank of Farley & Co. was announced. The concern has long been a weak one, and lisbilities are supposed to be small. Six additional failures also took place in London, including Hene, Lemon & Co. in the German trade, with habilities estimated at £700,000; Wienholt, Webner & Co. also a German house, habilities between £250,000 and £300,000; Elmenbert & Co., in the supertrage. Montoys & Co., a Sanish furn and T. G. Ward, cattle salesman. Liabilities of these not stated. The Bank of England granted assistance to Robert Smith & Co. of Manchester, and also to the Wolverbampton & Staffordshire Banking Company,

Welverhampton & Stafferdshire Banking Company, and that itstitution was expected to resume business in the course of a few days.

The DailyNews says: 'In the discount market the supply of money was increasing and first-class bills "were readily discounted at a sensible reduction from "the Bank rate.'

A dispatch from Hamburg of the lith, says: "The crisis is becoming yet more alarming. A general break up of credit seems imminent. The Senate will sit in parmanence."

### FRANCE.

The bullion in the Bank of France continued to in-crease, and a still further reduction in the rate of dis-count was anticipated.

Another act of rigor toward the press had taken place at Toulouse, the Gazette de Languedoc having been definitively suppressed. It is stated that M. Odivier, one of the Democratic

Deputies for Paris, has entered a protest against the "n.oral violence" practiced toward him in the Cham-ber, in not being allowed to speak on the resignation of M. Segur.

The official returns of the Bank of France show an

The official returns of the Bank of France show an increase for the month of 11 656,000 france in the cash held by the bank and its branches.

It is stated, but on rather obscure authority, that the long-talked of French expedition to China, comprising a land force of 3 000 men, is now actually to sail, in consequence of pressing attention the French Admiral in the Chinese war.

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 12—An extraordinary decree gratts a credit of 1 000,000 france toward alleviating the refferings of the unemployed workman.

Gen. Edgar Ney is named Prince de la Moskowa.

#### LITERATURE AT PARIS. From Our Own Corresponden

Paris, Dec. 10, 1857.

Hardly a week has passed since the death of Beisnger, that the press has not furnished us with me new article, pamphlet, or book, of which he was the subject, till we were growing weary of the theme as well as of its profuse trestment. Now we have his autobiography (Ma Biographie); this is different. It is not about Beranger, it is Beranger bimself. It is not, however, a detailed record of his life, of which, after the years of his childhood, he gives only a few external incidents: nor is it a collection of sketches of cotemporary men and events, though these are occasionally touched upon in a way that makes us deeply regret his relinquishment of a work he once began on the men of his time. And yet the book is not only singularly vivid, real and interesting, but it cannot be properly said to be defective on acecunt of these omissions; on the contrary, it is quite complete. It is full, and only not satisfactory because it is not in five volumes instead of one. So far as it is a chronicle, it stops with the year 1830; but it is a portraiture of character rather than s life—a presentation of Bérarger's nature, his sent'ments, and epinions. It is the complement and explanation of sorgs and prose prefaces, and is eminently worth consideration in connection with them, as a study of a peculiarly complete man. I

do not say great poet, which, perhaps, he was act, or earnest patriot and profound politician, which he certainly was, but a rarely complete man. The unity of his character, the symmetry of his sentiments, acts and opinions, preserved, through a life of nearly eighty years, is equal in its kind to that of Washington in its kind.

To say that this hook has added to the charge of

Washington in its kind.

To say that this book has added to the charms of style an artistic skill of arrangement under the external form of an easy, half conversational sketch, is only to say that it was written by Beranger. To translate a few passages will give a more agreeable and not less imperfect idea of the volume than any attempt at further description and analysis of it. Considering the brief space to which I am limited in a letter, I must take such as will still preserve some sense when separated from their con-text, without too much regard to their relative importance. I will venture to make a sort of connecon between them by arranging the fragmentary extracts under their heads.

BERANGER AS A POLITICIAN AND PATRIOT. No man was ever more thoroughly patriotic than Béranger. His was the thoroughly going patriotism of a man of the people, strongly inctured even with the deep prejuciees of a man of the people. And this qualified his political notions. For though his republicanism dates from his infancy, and was a servent and the same than the same that he semiment as well as an opinion, he says that he could accept the 18th Brumaire: "Because, with "me, patriotism has always overruled political doc-"trines; and Providence does not always leave na"tions the choice of the means of salvation." If he
was Frenchman rather than republican, he was republican rather than partisan. With a clear-sightdness and a foresight which events have shown to be most extraordinary, with an ardent desire for and unwavering hope in the future liberties of his country, and with a discontent amounting to disgust for the policy of Louis Philippe, he was opposed to violent revolution, on grounds of expediency. On occasion of the Revolution of 1848, he remarked: Here, when we had a staircase to descend, we have jumped out of the window." Henri Beyle complains cynically of dignified his-

tory, that "it condescends to record foolish actions "only when they are performed by kings or princes." Beranger says, with larger and calmer wisdom Beranger says, with larger and calmer wisdom:

'History too much neglects little details; it is
'doing history a service to preserve even those
'which are apparently insignificant. It may find
in them the expression of the popular thought,
which it seems too much to disdain. It is a pad
'habit to assemble, for the representation of each
'habit to assemble, for the representation of each epoch, a few figures which are begrimed or whitewashed at will, and for which style is made to serve as a pedestal" From 1825 to 1828 he was in constant and familiar intercourse with the political leaders, great and small, of the opposition. "I saw how much more intelligent and advanced " was the nation than its leaders, who fancied themselves the cite of the nation, as every political as-sembly invariably fancies itself, though it is rarely the case, and certainly was not then more than i 'is now-a-days. Several of these gentlemen thank-[His sorgs were doing more than their arguments or intrigues for the overthrow of the Bourbons. I replied: 'Do not thank me for the songs writte "sgainst our opponents; thank me for the song written
"sgainst our opponents; thank me for those I do
"lot write against you! Heaven knows that they
"might have been good ones, and the ideas of them
"often passed through my mind!" By the side of
this persistent independence of chiefs, parties and
seductions of al kinds offered by friends and foes alike, exists strong and cheering to the end his persistent faith in the people, the young and the fu-ture. "I have seen the origin and development of thilosophic and social ideas, which will serve one day, when disembarrassed from inevitable ertors, for the amelioration of this poor world, "whose vaunted civilization is at present hard"ly more than barbarism." . . "I have
"learned more from them she youth who
"always honored him and sought his presence I than "they could learn from me. I am not sebamed to confess it. The hope of being buried by men who will be better worth than ourselves, is a sweet "consolation for a friend of his kind." If his acuteness of vision enabled him to see the faults and feilings of certain chiefs of the liberals, an unsure its evidence that it is a surface and the second control is a second control in the second control is a second control in the second control in the second control is a second control in the second control in the second control is a second control in the second control and failings of certain chiefs of the hoerars, an unsparing condemnation is qualified by a wise recognition of the temptations to which they were exposed, and he closes his verdet upon them with the mingled phrase of wit and charity: "But, after all, who of "us has not failed: If there are those who have "the reputation of having never fallen, it is because "they stumbled when no one was looking on." He was held at twentytare. Thanks to this appearwas bald at twenty-tiree. Thanks to this appearance of advanced sge, he escaped the conscription, although at risk of severe purishment if the trick he was playing, with Nature for an accomplice, were discovered. But, on the occasion of the marriage of Napoleon with Marie Louise, a general armistics was granted to all refractory conscripts, proves that the little do not always suffer from the follies of the great." In another place he tyr: "My admiration of the genius of Napoleon

"did not lessen my repugnance to the despotsem of
his government, especially as I did not then take
into account, as I have since done, the necessities
imposed on him by the struggle he had to maintain against the constantly-reviving attacks of the Emopean aristocracy." BERANGER AS A MAN OF LETTERS. If ever a man had a literary vocation, it was Béranger. So far as books are concerned, his early Béranger. So far as books are concerned, his early self how he learned to read, when he had get so far as to commit to memory two long poems. If reading came by nature in his case, spelling and correct writing were acquired long after by most laborious study. "At the age of twelve, never suspecting that "verses should be subjected to any sort of measure, "I wrote rhymed lines at a venture; they were of "equal length, however, thanks to two marks drawn "with a lead nened from top to bottom of the pa-"equal length, however, thanks to two marks drawn
"with a lead pencil from top to bottom of the pa
"per; I thought by that means that I was writing
"verses as regular as those of Racine." No man,
however, no Frenchman even, was more scrupulously attentive to the art of writing than Beranger
came to be when he wrote for the press. Yet he
was not of those who subscribe to the doctrine of
"art for the sake of art." "To my mind," he
sa, s, "the utility of art is what sanctifies it." I
regret that I have not room to introduce here his
explanation of rather than spology for his Bacchanalian and Erotic songs. It is neither deprecatory
nor defant, but almost satisfactory. It should not
be forgotten that his songs of that nature are but
a small part of what he wrote, and in hardly any
part the transcript of his experiences. His earlier part the transcript of his experiences. His earlie part the transcript of his experiences. His earlier attempts, as is well known, were pastoral poems; it is not so generally known that he tried his pen in various other kinds of verse and prose—including comedy, history, and quite late in life tragedy. He tells us that three quarters of a line ever wrote in verse has been committed to the flames. He composed slowly. "I needed a long time to complete "a second volume, never having made more than "fifteen or sixteen songs in a year [he means such "as he was willing to publish I, some of them in a 'as he was willing to publish], some of them in a 'ew hours, but the greater number slowly and

with laber; and not all the years have been by any means as fertile as that." In the year 1804 he "sent a copy of four or five "hundred verses in a letter to Lucien Bonaparte." At the time his "watch had been lying for a great "while at the name had been lying for a great while at the pawnbroker's; my wardrobe con-sisted of three old shirts which a friendly hand was "sisted of three old shirts which a friendly hand was
"weary of mending, a scant, threadbare frock cost,
"a pair of pantaloons tora at the knee, and a pair of
"books which distressed me every morning, when I
"always discovered some new wound in brushing
"them." Two days passed without an answer.
"I went to bed dreaming of the postman. But at
"waking, acieu to illusions! The ragged boots
"are before me, and the tailor's grandson is obliged
"to patch his pantaloens. Needle in hand, I was
"tevolving some year misanthrenic rhymes, such as I revolving some very misanthrepic rhymes, such as I used to make sometimes in those days, when the perteress comes up out of breath and hands me a letter in an unknown hand." The letter was from

"letter in an unknown hand." The letter was from Lucien Benaparte, who remained ever his friend, and transferred to Béranger his allowance as member of the Academy, which amounted to about \$200. Speaking of Benjamin Constant: "He died ex- "hausted by labors and vigils, and the Academy bad to regret that his magnificent and popular obsequies were not those of one of its members:

in turn was destrous of seeing him in one of its arm-chairs. Many of its members went so far as to propose the waiving of the usual preliminaries to membership in favor of Béranger. The poet po-litely declined what he at the same time recognized as a great honor, and put a stop to a sort of nego-tiation that was begun in this matter. The whole circumstances of the affair—which are quite too long to be treated of in this letter—are equally long to be treated of in this letter—are equally creditable to the poet and the Academicians. Suffice it to say in general, that the main motive for his declining a seat in the Academy was the same as that which induced him to protest sgainst the election to the National Assembly in 1848, and afterward to resign his seat in that Assembly. It was not a mere selfish love of personal independence, but a scrupulously conscientious distrust of his fitness for the place. Among the distinguishing characteristics of the man, were his careful study and recognition of his own powers, and a jealous but dignified self-rehis own powers, and a j-alous but dignified self-re-

I have left myself space for only one or two brief illustrations of

BERANGER AS A PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER. BERANGER AS A PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER.

No man could be more truly modest and unaffacted than he. He always put his endurance of this world's trials, and his calm, large views of things to the account of his humor, not to his ph losophy. During a considerable portion of his life he enjoyed a degree of poverty that, endured by another, might have soured the milk of human kindness. He smiled at it, or even found advantage in it. After 1830, he was "thrown into the midst of the "wealthiest society: my indigence did not em"barrass me, for it gave me no pain to say, "I am barrass me, for it gave me no pain to say, 'I am poor.' This phrase, which too many persons are afraid to utter, almost takes the place of fortune, "afraid to utter, almost takes the place of fortune,
"for it permits you to be economical in all ways."
Bersnger economized on himself: his liberalties to
others were large in themselves, and, considering his
means, princely. Speaking of his imprisonment:
"I have said before, the life of a prison, in a quiet
"corner, this cloistered regular life, with its long
"evenings, is not without its charms for me. It is
"not at all suited to youth, but I was over forty when I tried it. At that age, I was sometimes tampted to ask myself if I was not born for a convent. But no: meral freedom is wanting there, and that I' could not do without."

Just before or e of the trials came on, for a volume

of sorgs published in the reign of Charles X., which he knew must result in a condemnation to prison, he save he went down to the sea-coast "to lay in a supply of free air." His great friends, Lafitte among them, urged him to avoid this condemnation, which he might have done, had not his high sense of duty as a "bearer of testimony" against the political evils of that day been as delicate as it was imperative. Lafitte reminded him that with his feeble health he Lafitte reminded him that with his temb, instead of might die in prison, and that his temb, instead of being a grand affair like that of General Foy, might being a grand affair like that of his friend Manuel. "A not be equal even to that of his friend Manuel. "A "still nore modest one," he replied, "would suit me "still better; I never cared about being well lodged." What he says of his religious behef is remarkable His faith in one God is perfect; minor dogmas he was unable to accept. "It has been my mistortune, "fer it is a misfortune, not to be able completely to bow my head under any yoke .... I endeavored to essays, I frequented the churches at the hours of "solitude, and gave myself to the reading of ascetic
"books other than the Gospel, which, despite my
"settled belief, has always been a philosophical work,
"and the most consoling of all. Alas! these endeaved or were vair. I have often said that reason was only fit to drown us when we fell into the water. .... The feelish creature! she refused to let

'Corneille, Bossuet." Béranger has kept me so long that I can only recommend by title another biographical work of almost equal interest. It is a little volume by Madame de Surville, made up in large part of letters written to her by her brother, Honoré Balzac. It is not a biography of the great novelist, the Fielding and Thackeray of French society, but quite the mest valuable contribution toward one that aas yet been published. It shows Balzac to us as strong in kindly affection as what we already knew of him shower him to be in will and intelligence. Madame de Eurville says: "I can only pubush such parts of "his voluminous correspondence as refer to himself "or to his works, and show him in the character of "sen or of brother." Quite apart from the partial gratification of our curiosity as to the sentiments and habits of the man Balzac, those pages of the book written by Madam. de Surville herself have a ladylike, sisterly air about them, as charming as it is

rare in literature. Charles Blanc's critical survey of the Art Treasures of Manchester, and Maxime du Camp's book on the Salon of 1857, are of interest to lovers of art. Sourceirs d'un Musician, by the late Adolph Adam, preceded by by autobiographical notes; the public and private life of Royer Collard; Jean Calas et sa Famille, an historical essay supported by numerous documents, by the Rev. Athanase Coquerel; Histoire des Révolutions d'Italie, ou Guelfs et Ghibelins, by J. Ferrari, are among the meritorious works of recent date. The following title is probably the only readable portien of an Sec. of 70% pages, lately control. pertien of an evo. of 726 pages, lately lished; I give the sub-title in translation. Insted; I give the sub-title in translation. "L'Unititle, on la Femme Messie: A universal poem in
"twelve cantos and sixty acts, with choruses (each
"canto makes five acts); by Paulin Gagne, advo"cate, n an of letters, etc. Preceded by a prologue
"ard followed by an epitogue, by Madame Gagne
"(Elise Moreau de Rus), woman of letters, etc.
"(To all the people of the world.) 1856-1857-1858."
Doubtless one of those poems "to be read when
"Homes is forcetten." · Homer is forgotten."

### SPAIN.

An ennesty has been granted for political offenses and to persons condemned to light punishment. A great many promotions had also taken place.

### BELGIUM.

The Belgium elections took place on the 12th and and, as far as known, the result was decidedly in favor of the Liberals.

## RUSSIA.

A Berlin letter states that "the disturbing influence of the American panic had extended as far as War"aw" where numerous manufacturers had failed.
Accounts from St. Petersburg to Nov. 30 represent that Winter had set in very severely. The Neva was frezen up and navigation completely stopped.
It is stated that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has peremptorily denied the right claimed by Austria and Ergland under the treaty of Paris, of interdicting Russia from blockading the Circassian ports.

# BRAZIL.

The dates from Rio Janeiro are to the 14th of November and from Montevideo to the 5th. At Rio Coffee was dull, but steady Nothing was loading for the United States. Sugars had declined. Sterling Exchange quoted at 27‡. Freights dull and lower; 30 a 40/ato the United States.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 12, 1237.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports a limited demand throughout the week and a depressed feeling, with an increased desire to realize. Am rican essectificing 14 lower for both new and old. Sales of the week, 20,300 baies, of which speculaters took only 1,640 and exporters 1,000. The quotations

BREADSTUFFS.—Meesre. Richardson, Spence & Co. report that Flour has recovered the decline advised per Adriatic. Western Canal. 33/282; Philadelphia and Battimore. 23/2826; Obio, 27/282]. Whest firmer, and inferior Red advanced it 42/28 recently white quoted 46/2879; Red 6/27; Con doll, at a reduction of 1) per quester; Mixed, 35/2 reliew, 35/36/244; White, 37/283. Richardson Brothers call the house in inferior Whest 2d 224 and the decline in Corn do on Mixed and Veillow, and 1/22? on White. The Brokers Circuler reports a decline on the week of 4d, on Whest, 1/21/6 on Figure, and 1/21/6 on Corn Figure. Provisions—Meesris. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Beerfand Pork nealected. Bacon dim sat aliment nominal. Lard still drooping, quotations nominal at 16/284. Tailow strady; 51/6 for North American Cheese, large arrivals, and holders willing to accept rather lower prices.

prices.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 32/9 233/ for Pots, and 34/935 for Peatls. Bugar quiet and favoring buyers. Coffeeto sales. Bice, sales of Carclina at 17/9213/8. Tes, heavy and breather. Rosin in fair demand at 4/ for common. Spirits
Turpentine, 50/932/. Linseed Opt to fair demand at 8/55/.

Peal Oil dull; seles of Cod at £250 £20, and of Spens at £47 LONDON MARKETS. -- Morers. Baring Brothers to. LONDON BLAKKETS.—Morers. Baring Brothers to-port a dull market for Baranstruyrs and English Wanner 1/20 24 (228) Inon without ton-convenient. Burs and Rolling Barans Brown Strand So. 21 (1988). The Semi-carier Good Congons rather Grover. The Semi-carier Good Congons rather Grover. Correst spice Body Chapter Nothing Colog in Fiss. Other Sprand School Chapter Occupancy Rice scotters to write a Tallow from at \$21 for Petersburg Sprants Township School [1998]. Township School Colog Colog Colog Colog Colog Colog Colog [1998]. HAVER MARKET - COTTON quiet but steedy; sales of the week only 2.5 e bales. Rock 74,000 bales. Read of Tree Ordinaire 103f. Accounts from the manufacturing dwarfer on the whole slightly oct or. Barkanstoy's entermay quiet. Arms rather lower. Covere quiet but from Parliance unchanged. Picz quiet and draceing. The nominal Tallace app. Land quiet but from Whalesone quiet and arms. Other possibles.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bailing Bros. & Co. reports arely triffing tusiness in Siste Stocks ourned the week. Bovers of Masunchmetts Siste at \$7\frac{1}{2}\$: Maryland ditto 20, and of Penusipunia issurptions, at \$7\frac{1}{2}\$: Maryland ditto 20, and of Penusipunia issurptions, at \$10.00 per penusipunia issurptions, at \$10.00 per penusipunia from the Continent, for sale in London Penusipunia Contra Free Montages, 2002(2) ditto Aterilias Second Matages, 25, New-York Central shares, 72.274 Hilton, Contral shares 12.200; Michigan Central, New bonds, 752-2 microport brods, 74; Eric Third Motrage, 70; Freeland, 77; Michigan Central, New bonds, 752-2 microport brods, 74; Eric Third Motrage, 70; Freeland, 77; Michigan Central, New bonds, 752-2 microport stocks, 100 microport stocks,

The rates closed on the 11th. The attendance of hopes we limited and the biddings were bound. Prices of East lotter fully 14d. 49 fb b low the last Liverpool rates. The withdrawals were ex ensive.

Richardson, Brothers & Co.'s Cin Per Persia. | Livenpoot, 12th ma, 1th, 1ser, Corron has been very quiet during the week, and the Market being in much the same state as before, holders have Market being in much the same state as before, holden have generally been actious to realize, and a decide of id # 12 has taken place on all descriptions. Sales to day 5,000 have, market quiet. Imports this week, 53,870 bales. Total sales, 23,250 bales are supported to the trade 17,670 bales. (a few parties and apparent seed, 17,670 bales.

QUENCITIES OF BARK continues quiet; Philadelphia is worth \$1,688,9 and Balthuere 7, 40 cmt.

8/60 8.9 and Salthnere 7.4 cut.

LARD still very dull, and transactions restricted to the mercet retail sales, at a further decline.

Tail tow—A fair amount of business has taken place at the
rates of our last: 53/95/8 for P Y C.; North American 48.26
bas also been steady, the retains

Average pince solver his agreement of the work of the day's market was fairly attended, sud a more general consumptive demand was expecienced for Wissar at an improvement of id. P 70 fb, useful Red Americas, and faily M. abd, on the low qualifies of only, which had been especially during the interim of Tuceday, very depressed.

FLOUR was somewhat more easy of sale, although the extract of business was ruther circumscribed, at about 66. P but.

tout of business was rather circumscribed, as about so, y iso, improvement

The demand for Indian Corn was exceedingly slow, at a tendention of 6d, 40 qr on Missed and Yellow, and 1/472, 47 qr on White, Fine having been soid at 52, 47 489. B.

Oars and Carmeat quiet at the rates of our last, in ports from 12 mo 5 to 12 mo. 11 inclusive, consist, of 44,45 qr. White, Thous the misses of our last, in ports from 12 mo. 5 to 12 mo. 11 inclusive, consist, of 44,45 qr. White, Thous Exports for the same period, 3,304 qr. White, 1,275 qr. Indian Corn. 1,155 saits and 2,334 bbis Flows.

We quote the value of American White Whiter 6/3267; Extra 7.27 6; Red 6/36 4. Extra 6/367/10/970. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Oalo Fluor 25 (253); Wester Canal 24 42/4 bbis 1 Missa Corn.—Bixed and Yellow, 32/4023; White, 58/4 460 fb.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia.1

Londow, Friday, Dec. 11, 1857—5 p. m.

Our Produce markets have been quiet during the wash, and, as is usually the case at this season of the year, business have been its ired. Prices generally, however, feave rather a downward tenchengy. The multinum Bank rate of discount continues at 10 pc cent, but there is rather more ease in the Money market Consols. Jone at \$2201 for money, \$2.291 for fea eccuts, Mexican Dothans, 5; h. Bar Silver 5.2; American Edits 76; 29 Dourstoons—Special, 77, 6; 30 such American 26, Consol—A; auction, 3% bags Trinidae, of mixed quality, near withers were way; 1) being bid.

Cochiberat dell, and 2a 383. 4; h. lower. Of 30 bags at anotion about half cold. Mexican Silver 3.5; Bar, 3.7; hooduras Silver, 3.363.7 for ord to mid.; Teneriffe Silver, 3.7; ed. string and the string of the first for fine for the first for fine for cold. American Silver 3.5; Bar, 3.7; hooduras Silver, 3.363.7 for ord to mid.; Teneriffe Silver, 3.7; ed. string and the sound of the fine ord small 31259 etc. 10 pc. 10 pc

ing, 16d. Cotton dull. At Liverpool sales for the week are 20,000 bales, with a quiet merket, and Orleans, 614. \$\psi\$ in Conx—The merket is dull and prices of English Wheat \$\psi\$ is \$\psi\$ or lower, with little dulls, Last week's average price of English Wheatware 48/3 on \$4,933 quar returned. We quiet White American Wheat 48/3 all; Red, 4.445/; American Wheat 48/3 all; Red, 4.445/; American Whota 48/3 all;

Explish Whenkwas 49/3 on 54/3/3 are return d. We quote White American Wheat 48/2 the first that the first that

168].

LINDERD—Arrivals for the week are large, in all 25,255 qre, of which 10 ton by way of America and the mercet is dell and the week. Considerable size of Tagazing have been mades \$\mathbb{H}\_1\$, by it one and an arrival; Calletta of the quality \$\mathbb{J}\_1\$ Bone by it one and \$\mathre{\ell}\_2\$ is of \$\mathre{\ell}\_2\$ in the office of \$\mathre{\ell}\_2\$ is one and \$\mathre{\ell}\_2\$ is

by it on the a set and arrived; Cal mit of the quality 32; 30mb by it on the 33; 35%;

Linealed Cakes in less demand. Boston, in begs, 28 B; 3 B; 30.

Molasses—140 punchs. Berbudoes have changed bands at 17; but 28; Muscovado were withdrawn part at 16.

Otta—In Fish nothing dwing; Secure 25 mc 270. Bags in fair cen and; Foreign R fined 4; 60 at 3; 6 mm at 36 32). Lineaed has declined to 29; for present delivery. Fair and Coc a Nut neg ected, and quotations nominal.

Rick—Business e nationes at low prices principally for cash and that part principally for each and the principal and the principal section of the sect

low Greens at rather easier rates. To-day the market is rather firmer for good Gorgons.

TURENTINE—In Rough we have no sales to report. Spirits are rather lower; American in cash 22/6732.

AMERICAN STOCKS—In State Stocks the transactions have been very triffing this week. There are buyers of Masseches that Settings at 75%; of Maryland ditto as 90, and of Pecanjivania Inscriptions at 71; something has been cone in the Soulis at 76. Vignia Dollar Bonds 20/282; sterling bonds 45/62.

Parcels of Hallway Bonds and Shares have been sent from the Centiment for sale here. Pemarjivania Central Bonds. Ist Motte, 80/282; ditto Sterling 2nd Motte 33. New York Central Bonds. The Markes 74/274. I Blacks Central shares \$22/62.0 departs.

Sould: All Shares and Eric 3rd Morte, Bonds 70, Esseiand.

77. Michigan Central new Bonds 72/276.

# LATEST.

PARIS Friday Night.—The correspondent of The Times says the Shah of Persia has officially put accept to the mission of Ferouk Khaa. He will embark on a French ship-of war for frebizond.

The same correspondent states that the Russian Government is about to supply money for the establishment of newspapers on the plan of Le Nord.

Lord Stratford de Redelifie will pass through Vienae en route to Engand.

Losdon, Saturday.—There is no charge to report in the Preduce market since yesterday.

Consols for the account close at 914 9912. Prices have not been so well maintained to day.

BORO HOP MARKET.—All good and has now Hops, the supply of which is tolerably estonaive, are in good consumptive request at full pricess. On speculation, however, nothing is doing. Yearling Hops are held at fully the late rates, but old may be purchased on lower terms.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday morning.—The ship North-tumberland, of and from Newport for London, was

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday morning.—The ship North-umberland, of and from Newport for London, was abandened in a sinking state on the 4th last, is int.